



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

Monograph of *Senecio*.—In 1902, GREENMAN published the first part of a monograph of the North and Central American species of *Senecio*.²² The second part, beginning the synoptical presentation of species, has now appeared.²³ Two subgenera are recognized: *Eusenecio* Hoffm. and *Pseudogynoxis* Greenm., the latter including the single section CONVOLVULOIDEI. Not only are the full bibliography and descriptions of each species given, but exsiccatae are cited freely, particularly such as occur in American herbaria. In the present part 32 species are presented, representing 5 of the 22 sections. Two new species are characterized, namely *S. Townsendii* from northern Mexico and *S. hypotrichus* from central Mexico.—J. M. C.

Carboniferous plants.—This memoir²⁴ consists of 150 pages and 30 superb plates, which are far superior to anything we are accustomed to find in geological publications on this side of the Atlantic. The authoress devotes herself to the study of the plants of the well known reefs containing paleozoic plant remains which lie to the west of St. John. She points out that the forms represented in the ledges are distinctly carboniferous, and as a consequence the view of Sir WILLIAM DAWSON, which has been followed by many others, that these deposits are of Devonian age, can no longer be maintained. In her attitude in this respect she agrees with WHITE of the United States Geological Survey.—E. C. JEFFREY.

Trees of Texas.—LEWIS²⁵ has published an illustrated manual of the native and introduced trees of Texas, intended chiefly for those who do not have access to the more technical manuals. The descriptions are much simplified, and this fact, together with the numerous illustrations, should bring the woody plants of Texas within easy reach of all those who are interested in them. Over 200 species are included, *Quercus* being much the largest genus, with 25 species.—J. M. C.

Malayan ferns.—Capt. VAN ALDERWERELT VAN ROSENBURGH²⁶ has described 73 new Malayan ferns, representing 23 genera. The genera represented by 5 or more new species are as follows: *Pleopeltis* (10), *Dryopteris* (8), *Polypodium* (8), *Phegopteris* (7), *Hemitelia* (5), *Hymenophyllum* (5), *Lindsaya* (5). In addition to the ferns new species are described in *Lycopodium* (3) and *Selaginella* (21).—J. M. C.

²² Engl. Bot. Jahrb. 32:1-33. 1902.

²³ GREENMAN, J. M., Monograph of the North and Central American species of the genus *Senecio*. Part II. Ann. Mo. Bot. Gard. 2:573-626. pls. 17-20. 1915.

²⁴ STOPES, Dr. MARIE, The fern ledges' carboniferous flora of St. John, New Brunswick. Department of Mines, Geol. Survey of Canada. Memoir 41. 1915.

²⁵ LEWIS, ISAAC M., The trees of Texas. Bull. 22. Univ. Texas. pp. vi+169. figs. 48. 1915.

²⁶ VAN ROSENBURGH, Capt. C. R. W. K. VAN ALDERWERELT, New or interesting Malayan ferns 6. Bull. Jard. Bot. Buitenzorg 10: no. 16. pp. 60. pls. 10. 1914.